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EVALUATION DESIGN AND SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, COMPONENT NUMBER 24, OAKLAND AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

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THIS DOCUMENT FRESENTS AN OUTLINE OF THE GOALS, PERSONNEL STRUCTURE, AND FUNCTION OF THE OAKLAND AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION. THE REPORT IS A STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF INFORMATION STATING WHICH INDIANS USED THE ASSOCIATION'S COUNSELING SERVICE, AND TO WHAT ORGANIZATIONS THE INDIANS WERE REFERRED. (JH)

City of Oakland
Department of Human Resources

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PROGRESS REPORT FOR PROGRAMS FUNDED BY
THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
FOR JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966

EVALUATION DESIGN AND SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
COMPONENT #24
OAKLAND AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION

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Research Division
Department of Human Resources
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I. INTRODUCTION: The goal of the project is to assist members of the low-income American Indians to improve their poverty conditions through more effective use of community agencies. Improved use of community agencies is being pursued by:

(a) Individual counseling in the areas of education, employment, health, welfare, probation, and housing in order to assist Indians in clarifying their problems, in learning about the services available through various public agencies, and in going to appropriate agencies for help.

(b) Education of existing public and private agencies to the special needs and problems of Oakland's Indians. Active liaison will be maintained with the City Schools, Housing Authority, County Health, Welfare and Probation Departments, and with the State Employment Service. In providing first-hand knowledge and information regarding the needs and problems of Indians created by the Indian's special heritage, living situations on the reservation, personal characteristics, etc., the project will serve to enable these agencies better to serve this constituency.

In addition to two counselors, two field workers are on the staff of the Oakland American Indian Association. The fieldworkers locate Indian families, make informal house calls and tell the family about the services in the agency. If the family is interested, they are encouraged to go to the office and see one of the counselors. Transportation or bus tokens are provided if necessary.

The counselor helps the client in articulating, clarifying and seeing the problem in the broader situation. The counselor communicates the specific ways in which they may be able to help the client as well as making clear their limitations.

In some cases, fieldworkers may accompany clients to other agencies or the counselor may call the agency and make arrangements for the referral. Follow-up on the clients, either by phone, letter, or personal contact is emphasized. Case records are maintained on each of the counseling sessions and the activities done in helping the client.

II. EVALUATION DESIGN:

The evaluation study will report three general areas of information: socio-demographic characteristics of participants, services received by the clients and activities in educating other agencies on the characteristics and needs of Indians.

A. Socio-demographic information on the Indians served by the project will include age, sex, education, length of residence, marital status, family size, place of first contact, present and past contact with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Inter-Tribal Friendship House, source of referral, and nature of presenting problems.

B. Services received by clients will cover number of counseling sessions, direct services (transportation, help in securing food, housing, employment), agencies to which clients are referred, number of referrals per client, and follow-up results that are recorded in case records.

C. The staff of the Oakland American Indian Association has been asked to keep records on their activities in educating other agencies to the needs and characteristics of the American Indian. Their observations of how existing agencies have changed or improved their services to Indians will be summarized and presented in the evaluation report.

III. EVALUATION SCHEDULE:

The major portion of the evaluation will cover data obtained during the ten-month period, November 1, 1966 to August 1, 1967. The evaluation report will be available about December 1, 1967.

IV. PROGRESS REPORT: August 22 to December 31, 1966.

The Oakland American Indian Association (OAIA) received their first installment of Federal funds on September 23, 1966. The director was hired and began working August 22, and all other staff positions were filled by early October.

The month of October was spent primarily in training the two counselors and the two fieldworkers. Visits were made to the major agencies in Oakland to orient the OAIA staff to the services provided and to discuss with the agencies some of the special needs and characteristics of the American Indian.

The training received by the counselors and fieldworkers as reported by the director were the following:

1. University of California Extension course title: "Indians of the Far West." The thirty-two hour course covered history, Indian-White relations, culture, political and social organization, linguistics, religious beliefs, urbanization, and contemporary problems.

2. The Oakland Public Schools provided thirty-six hours on the special programs in the schools. Programs covered counseling and guidance, adult education, continuation schools, health services, pre-school and ESEA programs, human relations, etc.

3. The Alameda County Welfare Department gave the staff twenty-one hours of orientation on categorical aid and medical programs.

4. The Department of Human Resources gave seven hours of orientation on the central office and on the services available in the Multi-Service Centers.

5. Other agencies visited included the California State Department of Employment, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Inter-Tribal Friendship House and the Council of Social Planning.

The Oakland American Indian Agency began seeing clients on November 1, 1966. During the two-month period ending December 31, 1966, the OAIA had made contacts with 119 Indians. Of the 119, 66 were seen one or more times by the counselor in the downtown office.

The Department of Human Resources Research Staff summarized some of the information in the first 43 case records which were available by the middle of December. The data

covered a relatively short period of time and should only be considered as descriptive of the activities and clients involved in the project between November 1 and December 15.

Tables 1 through 8, shown on the following pages, describe characteristics of the first 43 clients who were counseled and summarize the services and activities that were provided by the agency.

TABLE 1

SOURCE OF REFERRAL OF PARTICIPANTS

Source	Freq.	Perc't.
Friend	12	28%
Fieldworker	8	18%
Social Agency	4	9%
Other	5	12%
N.A.**	14	33%
	43	100%

TABLE 2

CLIENT'S TRIBE AND STATE

Tribe/State	Freq.	Perc't.
Sioux, S. Dak.	14	33%
Pomo, Calif.	4	9%
Sioux, Nebr.	3	7%
Navajo, Ariz.	2	5%
Gros Veulre, Mont.	2	5%
Others	18	41%
	43	100%

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN OAKLAND

	Freq.	Perc't.
0 - 2 months	7	16%
3 - 6 months	2	5%
7 - 12 months	0	0%
1 - 2 years	10	23%
3 + years	12	28%
N.A.	12	28%
	43	100%

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

Number	Freq.	Perc't.
1	7	16%
2 - 4	12	28%
5 - 7	7	16%
8 +	9	22%
N.A.	8	18%
	43	100%

* Case records which were summarized for the progress report cover the period November 1, 1966 to approximately December 15, 1966.

** N. A. means not available; i.e., information was not on the intake form.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY

Number	Freq.	Perc't.
0	10	23%
1 - 2	9	21%
3 - 4	9	21%
5 - 6	4	9%
7 +	3	8%
N.A.	8	18%
	43	100%

TABLE 6

CLIENT'S EDUCATION:

Highest Grade Completed	Freq.	Perc't.
9th or less	2	5%
10 - 11	7	16%
12 and over	2	5%
Some Trade School	2	5%
N.A.	30	69%
	43	100%

TABLE 7

PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY CLIENT

Problems	Freq.	Perc't.
Looking for Employment	20	40%
Financial Problems: (Hospital bills, furniture bills, transportation, temporary financial assistance)	12	24%
Legal Problems: (Garnishment of wages, divorce, and committment to mental hospital)	3	6%
Health Problems: (Vision, dental and medical care)	2	4%
Housing: (Locate housing, move from substandard housing, advice on purchase of home)	3	6%
Education: (Tutoring, return to public school)	3	6%
General: (Request information about OAIA, relocate family from Alaska, information about small business loan, application for Social Security, trace V.A. check)	7	14%
	50	100%

TABLE 8

AGENCIES TO WHICH CLIENTS WERE REFERRED:

Agency	Freq.	Perc't.
California State Employment Service	7	24%
Oakland Public Schools	3	9%
Alameda County Health Department	2	6%
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Oakland)	2	6%
Small Business Development Center	2	6%
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Alaska)	1	4%
Inter-Tribal Friendship House	1	4%
Legal Aid Society	1	4%
Social Security Office	1	4%
Oakland Army Terminal (employment)	1	4%
Traveler's Aid Society	1	4%
Berkeley Lions Club	1	4%
Building and Housing Department in Service Center	1	4%
Youth Opportunity Center	1	4%
Alameda County Health Department	1	4%
Others	3	9%
	29	100%

An analysis of data not shown in the above tables indicates that over half of the clients of the Oakland American Indian Association were men (56%) and about two-thirds of the clients were married (63%).

Most of the first contacts with clients were in the OAIA office (approximately 46%) and were referred by a friend who knew about the agency (Table 1).

Fifty-one percent of the participants had received service from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the past. Few were receiving BIA services at the time of the intake interview (13%). Approximately one-fourth of the clients had received services from the Inter-Tribal Friendship House.

Two of the clients were receiving welfare (6%) and three were employed (9%) when they went to the Oakland American Indian Association for help. Forty-two percent were looking for employment (Table 7).

Analysis of the case records indicate that about half of the clients (54%) come to the office for two or more counseling sessions, and that about one-fourth come for three or more (27%).

The percentages reported in the text are based only on those cases which had the information, and therefore must be interpreted cautiously. The above tables show the number of cases with incomplete information, and the percentages were calculated using all forty-three cases.

PROBLEMS: The narrative summaries in the case records described fairly clearly the dates and nature of the services provided to each of the clients. However, the intake records regarding clients' financial resources, education, number of children, length of residence, etc., were incomplete for a large proportion of clients. The director of the project is reviewing the intake procedure with the counselors and may revise the form so that some of the intake information will not be overlooked.

DRJ/ml
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